The Bombay Gazette.

,045.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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ative languages, double the above.
OCCURRENCES. Each—Rupee 1.

STIC OCCURRENCES.

Notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee
announcement must be authenticated.

DEATH.
mber 28th, at Poona, Margaret Eliza, the
mes E. Oliphant, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

MADRAS.
BIRTH.
r 1st, at Madras, the wife of Assistant Surgeon
mith, M.D., H. M. Indian Army, of a son—

SHIPPING.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with the Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, days.

Ship "ARABIA," 1,050 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander ALLANTINE, will be despatched on TUESDAY, ber, at noon, calling at the following Ports, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, ombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, agapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.
Orr. This is the most expeditious and economical for passhe Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence

for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up at Madras.
argo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

ing Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from th the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Com-

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gusdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	28	9
„ Gusdur	10	24	„ Bushire	29	8
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	10
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Linga	17	30	„ Muscat	31	14
	Nov.			Nov.	
„ Bushire	19		„ Guadur	2	16
„ Fao	20		„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	23		Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steamship "PENANG," 807 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. SANDYS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 809 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. LANG, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain SCOWCROFT. For Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."
Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cargo per "STAG," now loading here for Mauritius, are requested to furnish the undersigned with particulars and values of their Goods on board the said Ship on 2nd instant, the date on which a fire occurred.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Stag."
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF PARIS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Paris."
Bombay, 6th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "BARRACONTA," GODDARD, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain GODDARD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Goddard.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.
Any fabric may be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new merely following the simple directions contained in each bottle of Dye.
THE NAMES OF COLOURS.
Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.
PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.
May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of
DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Thacher & Co. (Limited).
Observe our Trade Mark on every Bottle.

MALVERN COLLEGE,
PRESIDENT AND VISITOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Side distinct from the Classical.
SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.
SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are given by the College, to be held either in the College or Preparatory Schools.
Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.
The Terms of Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £30 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at a uniform charge of £60.
Further information can be obtained on application to HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., Secretary to the Council.
Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, & Co., Agents to the Council of the Presidencies, or of GRINDLAY & Co., London.

BISSE'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, Beak's Field, Mile end New Town, London. This purely white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which in every way distinguish it from the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its being a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for young children, on account of its pleasant flavour and mild effect.
The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
The Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent preparations of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Quinine and Iron, Lithia, Potash, Soda, Seidlitz, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
CAUTION.—Caution.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that which he has used for the last year, and which he has used for the last year, was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs of Suit. Each bottle is now compulsorily stamped by the Inland Revenue Office.
BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the possession of every person travelling by sea.
THACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.
The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain CHILD, will be despatched on the 20th October next.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, for three or six months, a GODOWN to accommodate about 800 Packages. Apply to "N." Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—WANTED, immediately, a large GODOWN to hold about 279 Puncheons of RUM. It should be near the Commissariat Stores. Dimensions and Rent to be communicated at once to the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 5th October 1868.

TO ENGINEERS, COTTON PRESS OWNERS, &c.—A thoroughly experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER and DRAUGHTSMAN would be glad to meet with an Engagement to take charge (in a month's time) of a Cotton Press, or other Works, or to superintend the erection and working of any class of Machinery. Is of good business habits, and can produce most satisfactory Testimonials. Apply by letter to "A. P.," Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.
For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1868, an upper-storied, airy HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. For particulars apply to MR. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.
3rd October 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited (in Liquidation)—
Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.
One House, known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehanger's, overlooking Back Bay.
The above will be shown at any time on application to MR. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.
JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—MR. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.
JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.
Broach, 30th September 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOK of this Company will be CLOSED from this date until further notice.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, Rs. 500 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after the 6th instant.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.
The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.
Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.
Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.
Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.
Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.
JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.
Broach, 25th September 1868.

DEAR PUB,
PLEASE TO REMEMBER
OUR HOT TIFFINS
COMMENCE FROM
TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,
HALF PAST ONE P.M.
ALSO FROM TO-DAY,
ICE CREAMS A1.
DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.
The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.
The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.
The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.
The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a House at moderate charges.
This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.
Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1863.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites*.
NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.
The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

All-wool Tweed Suit	from	Rs. 20
Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit from		„ 12
Flannel Shirt	from	„ 8
Tweed Trowsers	from	„ 7
Colored Checks or Stripes	from	„ 5

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE—by Henry, in case, with fittings complete.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berai (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality charges moderate.
Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.
All orders will be promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to MR. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9436. The Shares are now registered in MR. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.
Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.
"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बोम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

धी बोंबें, बर्मा ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the Twelfth day of October instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—
1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 1st October 1868.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS: a few of these are now available.
No. 2, price Rs. 28; No. 3, price Rs. 33.
These are the best purifyers of water ever offered for sale, and the only kind which retains its powers with undiminished vigour after being many years in use.
"The mode of filtration which does this (remove organic impurities) most satisfactorily is that of Mr. Spencer's Magnetic Carbon Filter. Fed with water from a Thames water-works stored in a house cistern, it gives a rapid supply of water of excellent sensible qualities, bright and colourless, free from odour, even when warmed or stored up for a few days, and with only that slight agreeable taste belonging to a pure calcareous and moderately aerated water, and containing only an exceedingly minute quantity of organic matter."—(*Lancet, March 23rd*, 1867; see also note, page 2.)
In a letter to a Medical friend, the late Professor GEORGE WILSON of Edinburgh says—
"Previously to Mr. SPENCER'S mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water. The most perfect filtration was merely Straining, whilst the organic matter was left untouched. The rapidity of its action on brown peat water is marvellous."
Mr. SIMPSON, the eminent Water Engineer, says, in a recent letter to Mr. SPENCER—"MY FILTER STILL YIELDS AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF GOOD WATER."—(After eight years' use.)
Sole Agents for Bombay,
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CURTIS AND HARVEY'S No. 6 GRAIN GUNPOWDER The undersigned have just received a small supply of the above. Price per pound Rs. 3.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1195 of 1865.

Aga Ally Achar Hajee Mahomed Tuckee Cazanee, Mogul Merchant; Nisa Bebee, wife of one Abdool Rahim; and Khamnee Jan, widow of Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, —all residingin Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay... ... ... } Plaintiffs.

vs.

Aga Mahomed bin Abdool Russool, residing in Mody Street, aforesaid, Administrator with the Will annexed of the said Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, and Aga Abdool Russool bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, now residing at Siam, out of the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, when he shall come within the jurisdiction... ... ... } Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, and which order bears date the 13th day of December 1867, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed late Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the 28th day of August 1856, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 28th day of September 1868.
CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY admitted MR. RUNCHORDASS MEGJEE a PARTNER in our FIRM M. GHELLA & Co.
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. EZRA MOSES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.
Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.
J. HECTOR, Agent.
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the CLUB TENT, on the Esplanade, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 5.15 P.M.
JAMES DODDS,
Honorary Secretary.

MATHERAN.—THE CHOWK HOTEL.—NOTICE the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel has the pleasure to intimate to the gentry of Bombay that he has arranged to open a NEW HOTEL at MATHERAN, in the LATE CLUB HOUSE.
Further particulars will shortly be published. The Hotel will be opened on 15th instant.

JONAS TYEB, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILOR and GENERAL OUTFITTER, No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, invites an inspection of his new and extensive STOCK just arrived for the approaching fine season:—Cloths for Military uniforms Plain and Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, in the newest styles. Bedford Cords for Riding Trousers. Flannel for Shirts. Silk and Wool. Zephyr Cloth for Sleeping Suits. Drills, white and fancy, for Trousers; and best Hosiery of every description.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.
Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
April, 1868.

NOTICE.—MRS. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *or the season*.
All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

MRS. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.
June, 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.
GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.
Gilt insides ¾-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1¼-inch ditto 8s.
GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¾- inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.
Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.
GEORGE RESS, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
For the Oriental Bank Corporation, G. HARPER, Acting Agent.		
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, EDWARD ARTHUR, Agent.		
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.		
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.		
For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.		
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), G. W. BOOKER, Manager.		
For the Agra Bank (Limited), EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.		
Bombay, 3rd October 1868.		

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.
The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published
twice a week, under the title of
"THE MAIL,"
at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore,
The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.
Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 8th October 1868 at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1868.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To fill up vacancies in the Direction.
4.—To consider an offer for leasing the Company's Mills.
5.—And any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, 30th September 1868.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED up to 15th October 1868.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
(Extractum Carnis, Liebig)
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.
The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.
CAUTION!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.
This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative nitherto introduced.
IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.....	1 2	1 4
In jars of ½ or ¼ lb. each, per lb.....	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each „	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.
OBSERVE!
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
THACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Inflammation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.
Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, THACHER & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, POONAH.
And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggist and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N. B.—ASK for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED
BY GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.
CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.
DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight.	1s. 1 1/4d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 1/4d. to 1s. 11 1/2d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	1 p to 1 p%
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99½
China	60 days' sight..	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	.. ..	.. 2s 10-8
Bank of England Notes	.. ..	.. „ 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	.. ..	.. „ 225
Carolus	.. ..	.. „ 230
Mexican Dollars ..	.. ..	.. „ 229
German Crowns ..	.. ..	.. „ 210
Five-Franc Pieces ..	.. ..	.. „ 223
Bar Silver ..	.. ..	.. „ 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	.. ..	.. „ 15-4
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	.. ..	.. „ 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. ..	.. 7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	.. ..	.. 10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	.. 4 per cent
Mercantile Bills..	..	.. 6 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	94½
„ „ „	1842-43	
„ „ „	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	103½
Fire per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55.. ..	105
Five and half per cent. ..	.. ..	114½

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

Per Candy.

Oomrawuttee	New	..	225 to 228
Abdo..	..	..	..
Broach..	..	..	225 to 227
Dholleraa..	..	..	..
Bhownuggur	..	..	240 to 242
Veravul..	..	..	..
Vingoria..	..	..	210 to 220
Dhanvar Sawgianeed	..	..	223 to 225
Khandeish.	..	..	228 to 230
Barsee	..	..	215 to 220

Ready sales .....275 Candies.
Market rising.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Moldsworth, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deesa.
Bruce, Captain, 91st Highlanders, to embark with Regiment, from Allahabad.
Greig, Captain, 91st Highlanders, on duty, from Kamptee.
Impey, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Mount Aboo.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Trestrail, Surgeon Major, H. M.'s 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to join to Regiment, to Ahmedabad
Holdsworth, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—7TH OCTOBER.

London....	Cotton.....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool...	Cotton.....	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Sec l	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Overland...	Cotton.....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China ..	Sailing vessel. Cotton...	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale nominal.
	Steamer do...	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.
	„ Opium..	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta..	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.
Mauritius.	Grain	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Oct. 7	Empress	Ellis	Melbourne.
	India	Crawford	Batavia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Scotland*, Knight, to Moulmein.
Ship *Premier*, White, to Cochin.
Ship *Mary Ogden*, Rygot, to Callao.
Ship *Contest*, Stewart, to Liverpool via Carwar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Schooner *Mahi*, to Colombo
Ship *Ellen Bates*, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 1 Far East .....H. Jones .....Suez, August 30.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 1 Dauntless .... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 1 Surat (s).....H. B. Greaves ..Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1 General Canfield.E. M. Moon .....London.
Punjaub (s) .....H. H. Parker ...Bombay.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 6TH, 7-20 A.M.—Mail Steamer "Emeu" from Bombay anchored at 6-40 A.M.
GALLE, 6TH, 11-5 A.M.—Mail Steamer "China" sailed for Bombay.
GALLE, 6TH, 2 P.M.—Mail Steamer "Surat" sailed for Suez.
KURRACHEE, 7TH, 11-30 A.M.—Steamer "Martaban" sailed for Bombay with Gulf mails.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

BELGAUM, 7TH, 6 P.M.—Interruption Dharwar since 1-45 P.M.
KURRACHEE, 7TH, 12-20 A.M.—Cable right to Fao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted to Tabreez, Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 5th, via Russia 1st.
BROACH, 7TH, 7 A.M.—Communication Nagpore.
KHULL, 7TH, 3 P.M.—Interruption Indore.

NOW READY, PART III. OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867 :—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.,
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSELL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses,
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads.
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Lighting of Streets.
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Cutchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
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Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Null Bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Parwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
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Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (continued).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belassis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statemen of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME :—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN MINSTRELS!
THE AMERICAN MINSTRELS!!
THE AMERICAN MINSTRELS!!!

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife, ANNIE CATHERINE JUDD, from this date. J. JUDD.
6th October 1868.

TO BE SOLD, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar, known as Mount Malcolm, the Property of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The House, Servants' Quarters, and Stables are built of stone, and the Compound comprises about 44 acres under lease from Government. Permission to view will be given by applying to MR. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th October 1868.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne,	Qts.....at Rs.	42	per doz.
Do. Do.	Pts..... „	20	„
Do. Moselle	.....Qts..... „	42	„
Do. Brandy	..... „	30	„
Do. Sherry	..... „	25	„
Do. Claret	..... „	23	„
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	..... „	27	„
Do. Port Wine of 1840	Vintage. „	30	„
Ronaldson's Sherry	..... „	22	„
Port Wine of 1815	..... „	30	„
Do. of 1847	..... „	24	„

REMINGTON & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).
By direction of the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, NOTICE is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed MONDAY the 26th day of October, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the High Court, to make a Call on all the Contributories of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator thereof proposes that such Call shall be for Rupees 50 per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 7th day of October 1868.
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that SURUSWATEEBAEE, widow of the late Moroba Soonder Josey, has contracted to sell to the undersigned one-third part or share in all that piece or parcel of Land, with a Chawl, a Dwelling-house, and Huts standing thereon, situate in Old Hunumon Gully Oart, on the Kalbadevie Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 64 and 65, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the estate of Bhanjee Nundoo, on or towards the west by the house of Narayen Ramchunder, on or towards the north by the property of Bhanjee Nundoo, and on or towards the south by the house of Esmaljee Jeewa Khan. All persons therefore having any claims to the said property by inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned, at his Office, Medow Street, No. 40, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
Bombay, 6th October 1868. Purchaser.

BACON.
BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
FLITCH, preserved in Salt and Sugar ; PRIME MIDDLES ONLY, from 18 to 26 lbs. each, per lb.....	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ON CUT	1 2	1 4
FINE STREAKED BREAKFAST, in sealed tins, of from 3 to 8 lbs., per lb.....	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD) CHEMISTS ;
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified
EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,
whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

MEDICINE CHESTS
in
Leather, Mahogany, Oak and Japanned Tin.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *travellers* and *upcountry residents*—suitable for *Individual*, *Family* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(*The only House in the Presidency*)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,
Cataract, Convave, Convex, Coloured, Railway, Mounted in Gold or Steel ;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ; WARRANTED REAL BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
By Coxeter, Maw and Son, and others.

JUST ISSUED,
a thoroughly revised and greatly extended PRICED LIST
OF
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DESSERT REQUISITES,
TEAS, BISCUITS,
and general
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22 8	Rs. 25

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The no plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
SOLE AGENTS,
Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.
Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran for the Season—must be furnished. Apply to MR. JOHN S. HURRELL, Rampart Row.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS.—CHRONOMETERS FOR SALE, belonging to the late Ship "MANDALAY"—one by French, the other by Black and Murray, of London—at Messrs. MENESSE & Co.'s Auction THIS DAY at 3 P.M.

TO BE SOLD at BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE'S, No. 4 Nesbit Lane, Fort—
Barrels of Flour at a moderate price.
Dutch Cheese and Westphalia, California Hams, and English side Bacon, at a round sum of Twelve Annas per lb.
Boxes of Tobacco weighing one cwt. each piece, very moderate.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock.
To confirm the resolution passed at last meeting—
"That Bhasker Maneckjee be elected Director of the Company in place of Shamjee Jetha, resigned."
And to elect a new Director in the place of Vussonjee Pragjee, resigned.
A. C. BRICE & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 7th September 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates ; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three eighths per cent per annum.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), held at the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 6th October 1868, at 4 P.M.
It was proposed by J. Dunbar, Esq., seconded by Henry Forman, Esq.—"That Messrs. J. Dixon and Thomas Lidbetter be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration of 2½ per cent."
Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree having withdrawn their amendment, a poll was demanded as to whether Messrs. J. L. Scott and Hormusjee Cursetjee, or whether Messrs. John Dixon and Thomas Lidbetter be appointed to the Office of Liquidators.
It was proposed by Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq., seconded by Cooverjee Cowasjee, Esq.—"That this Meeting be adjourned to THURSDAY, the 8th October instant, at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Company, for the purpose of polling the votes of the Shareholders of the Company as to whether Messrs. J. L. Scott and Hormusjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators of the Company, or whether Messrs. J. Dixon and Thomas Lidbetter be appointed to that Office."
NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING will be held on THURSDAY the 8th inst. at 2 P.M. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 10th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packets at 3 P.M. Letter packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ..	October 10	Saturday ..	Nov. 21
„ „ „	„ 17	„ „ „	„ 28
„ „ „	„ 24	„ „ „	„ 5
„ „ „	„ 31	„ „ „	„ 12
„ „ „	„ 7	„ „ „	„ 19
„ „ „	„ 14	„ „ „	„ 26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 16th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.

October	16	November	27
„	30	December	11
November	13	„	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.
The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates :—

October	10	December	12
November	11		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

SINCE the resignation of the Directorship of Public Instruction began to be talked about, we have on more than one occasion advocated the appointment of a gentleman of the Department, in order to encourage the rest in what is undoubtedly a hard and tedious course of duty. We attempted to show in what respects an educational officer is more fitted for the post than his civilian competitor ; how a greater breadth of view in our educational policy might be hoped for, and how the one might be less trammelled by the prejudices and traditions of the other. Now that the matter has been set at rest, by the determination of the local Government to appoint a Civil Servant, distinguished as much by his academical honours as by official ability and tried character, it is time that criticism should cease, and that the new Director should be welcomed loyally by all his future colleagues. It is also the fitting season for pointing out to our readers what, besides University scholarship, were the probable reasons which induced Government to make its selection from among the ranks of the Civil Service ; and in so far as our remarks bear the stamp of truth, we feel sure that no sentiment of ungenerous rivalry will make them the less acceptable to the gentlemen employed exclusively in the Educational Department. In a series of articles regarding education in the Mofussil, and particularly female education, we traced the failure of so many expensive attempts to the want of qualification of the Inspectors. To seek learning for the sake of intellectual pleasure is the sign of a higher order of mind than we generally see, and this motive to exertion does not exist among the natives, except in Bombay and Poona. In the Mofussil, as every man of experience knows, the only inducements by which parents can be got to send their children to school, are the desire of preparing them for Government clerkships, or the necessity of teaching them reading, writing, and accounts, to be used in a trading career. But these motives act upon only a few classes of the Mussalman and Hindu populations : their influence seldom penetrates beyond the soukars, the vakils, Brahmins who gain a living by writing, and the families of learned Mussalmans. It is usually lazy and inert even with them, as is witnessed by the phenomena of large schools dwindling down to a class when the Assistant Collector goes to live at another village, or is succeeded by some one who looks upon education with secret dislike. The latter case seldom happens, as nearly every Assistant Collector is fully aware that the only possible means of stopping the present wholesale growth of frauds and forgeries is teaching every ryot to read and write his own vernacular. So fully impressed is the Civil Service with this belief, that nearly every school has been founded and supported under the auspices of the local officers, and so impossible is it to get on without their efficient aid and counsel, that the Inspector of Education usually has the sense to lay his suggestions before them as a preliminary to success. Not because he is indolent or incapable, but because he has not the same kind of power and influence which gives such great weight to the words and wishes of the revenue officers. He has no patronage with which to reward deserving men, and he has little chance of mixing with them in the manifold occupations of daily life. His training unfits him for the office of "Nyayadesh" or redresser of wrongs. The native character is as many-sided as the eye of a dragon-fly, and can never be understood except by that small class of our countrymen in India who mix with the people in every possible way. Hence the educational officer, even when he knows the language of his district, is unable to strike the right chords in his appeals. He ignores or combats those rooted prejudices of custom or religion which he ought to soothe : he depicts improvements and changes in such a vigorous and successive manner as gives them the appearance of revolution. Like most men who study manners and character as reflected in books, he is too apt to act as if men's actions were usually logical : and even in his logic he forgets that his premisses may be looked upon as utterly absurd or dangerous by the people whom he addresses. In a word, he fails in that persuasive rhetoric which is based on intimate knowledge of the heart and the tone of hereditary sentiment. These were the reasons which we urged in favour of employing the Assistant Collectors as Inspectors of Schools in addition to their other duty. In managing the Mofussil, our educational policy should be subordinate to, and not distinct from, our general policy ; and it would conduce to the loyalty of that ultimately dangerous class, the educated natives, if they grew up under the shade of the general Executive Government, instead of becoming the proteges of a separate department. The bad effect of the contrary policy is notoriously manifested in the deportment of the young Hindu, whose chief point of honour consists in never shewing respect to the Judges and Magistrates.

The disqualifications which we have pointed out in the Inspectors have more than once done great mischief when displayed by the Director. We have hitherto failed in getting the order imposing fees on English classes reversed, although the whole of the native press has joined with us in exclaiming against the hardship and cruel injustice it occasions to the poor. We believe that this order of Sir Alexander Grant has withdrawn many pupils from the schools. Such unintentional wrongs are often committed where the officer, knowing little of the class whom the order affects, is deficient in that sympathy for them which ascertains their wants. Errors of this kind have rarely been laid to the Civil Service, who, especially in the Bombay Presidency, are strongly in favour of the democracy, and who would greatly prefer to see the common people rising, albeit slowly, to a more certain elevation, than to confining learning to the few whose wealth and hereditary intelligence enable them to acquire a really wide and proficient education. This idea is directly opposed to the aim of the Educational Department since it passed out of civilian control : officers purely educational, and unacquainted with the people and their language, cannot be expected to have much warm sympathy with the ignorant, coarse, but wretched and helpless ryots ; and their aim will rather be to gratify the scholarly tastes of a tutor in training the intellects of an eclectic few. Yet, as the missionaries are crying out in Bengal, this system of trying to make education begin with the powerful classes, in order to penetrate the multitude, is a failure ; and, considering how meagre, shabby, and inefficient results we have attained in the Bombay Mofussil vernacular schools during the last ten years, we hope the new Civilian Director will alter the policy, and take the weak and helpless, who are the bulk of the population, under his care.

THE "Poona Observer" says that Miss Carpenter will arrive in India about the middle of next month.

WE understand that Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, our Officiating Deputy Commissioner, will, on being relieved by Major McMahon, proceed to Umritsar as Officiating Deputy Commissioner. Major McMahon may be expected in Delhi early next month.—*Mofussilite, Oct.* 3.

ACCOUNTS from Hissar, Sirsa, and Bikaneer are very distressing as regards the effects of famine. At the latter place we hear that parents are selling their children to save them, and themselves, from starvation. The Rajah does his utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, but as his own means are limited, he cannot do much towards it. The Hurreeana District, notwithstanding its verdant name, is generally the first to suffer in seasons of scarcity. Rain seldom falls in sufficient quantity to enable the cultivators to hope for a fair out-turn once in three seasons ; and when there is a scarcity of rain elsewhere, Hurreeana is sure to suffer most : notwithstanding a very fine canal which runs through the district.—*Ibid.*

THE order issued early this week to the Lancers for their horses to be encamped beyond Agram has been countermanded for the present, and we think we are correct in saying that their departure will not take place at all, a marked improvement having taken place in the horses of the regiment, none at the present time being under treatment for the disease, indeed less than 10 sick of all disorders. The number of deaths from this puzzling disease last month among the Lancers' horses was seven, and we believe about the same in the Artillery. We trust that it is now dying out, and that the care which is bestowed upon the chargers by the authorities of the regiment may prevent its recurrence.—*Bangalore Herald, Oct.* 3.

WE hear (says the *Indian Daily News* of October 1) that the Government of India has sanctioned a revision of the salaries of the *Nazirs* of all judicial officers throughout India. The question was originally raised by the Madras Government and was referred to the Government of Bengal, for opinion and report. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal fully concurred in the views expressed by the Madras Government that the *Nazirs* of the Zillah Courts, whose responsibilities of office are almost similar to those of the sheriffs of the High Courts, are very poorly paid and that a revision of their salaries appears to be necessary. The Governor-General in Council has now decided that the salary of the *Nazirs* of the Mofussil Judges should be raised from Rs 30 to Rs. 50, of the first grade Principal Sudder Ameens from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25, and of the second grade Principal Sudder Ameens from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month. With regard to the increase of the salary of *Nazirs*, of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, His Excellency in Council has desired the local Governments to exercise their own discretion. The amount of the *tullubana* fund, or peon's fees, on which a small commission has been hitherto allowed to the *Nazirs*, will, in future, be credited to Government.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The "Moniteur" mentions the following singular phenomenon observed at different time by various scientific travellers. It is well known that on ascending Mont Blanc, or any other high mountain situated in the northern hemisphere, the tourist experiences a considerable congestion of blood to the head, which manifests itself by the swelling of the face and lips, somnolency, and the emission of blood from the mouth, nose, and pores. In the southern hemisphere an opposite effect is observed : instead of an apoplectic tendency, a general weakness, approaching to syncope, pervades the body, causing paleness, dizziness, fainting, and vomiting. Nor are the means of affording relief the same, except that in both cases a horizontal position is considered advantageous. But no one in the northern hemisphere would think of administering to the patient the irritating poultices and exciting draughts invariably used in South America, and the Alpine tourist soon finds out by experience that the brandy he has taken with him rather increases than diminishes the indisposition. This extraordinary difference in the symptoms experienced in the two hemispheres cannot be attributed to the mere rarefaction of the air in the upper strata of the atmosphere, and must therefore be owing to some other cause. In South America the state of weakness above mentioned is called *soroche*, because the people consider it an effect of the *siroco*, or simoom ; but this opinion is unsupported by evidence. Mr. Scott, the English engineer, who built the great aqueduct of Tocha, in Pera, attributes the *soroche* to electricity, on the ground that in those parts of the Cordilleras where its effects are most frequently observed, the electrometer is very low. Lieutenant Lecount, who was in the Island of Ascension during Napoleon's captivity in St. Helena, first observed that in exhilirating the electric tables in the Atlantic indicated the same state of electricity as that of the plateau and mountains near the left in the southern one. To this must be added the remarkable fact, that in crossing the Andes the *soroche* is not felt so long as the traveller remains on horseback, because of the sheepskin (a bad conductor of electricity) the Peruvians always put under the saddle. The problem is important, though to deserve further investigation.

THE TOWN DUTIES BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the *Times of India* has any pretension to the title of the "friend of the natives," perhaps the discussion on the Town Duties Bill will show how the cause of the people has been advocated. Enough has probably been already advanced by your contemporary, in elucidation of his views on the reorganization of Municipal finance. Let me endeavour to unravel his scheme for setting the Municipality on its legs.

With regard to octroi. We are informed (1) that "the position of the island makes the levy of an *octroi* the easiest possible mode of raising a revenue." 2. "The amount required to be levied is so small as to be wholly inappreciable." 3. "One of the chief objections to *octroi* duties, namely, their vexatious character, has no existence in Bombay." 4. "The other objection to town dues is that 'they cannot produce a large revenue without pressing severely upon the laboring classes of the towns.' It is sufficient to reply, and the reply is conclusive, that we do not require to raise a large revenue therefrom. If we can raise five or six lacs in this way, it will be enough ; and it is simply an abuse of language to contend that an impost of this order would press heavily upon any class, even the poorest. Its pressure would be altogether inappreciable."

It is necessary to remind the writer who replies to the objection, that, according to his own view, the "condition of Bombay is exceptional," requiring that money should be furnished for giving the city "the most perfect conservancy of the age," and that because of this exceptional condition the Municipal revenue has been raised from ten to thirty lacs per annum, and forty are now demanded, while no pledge has been given that even forty will suffice ; on the contrary, there are clear indications that fifty or even sixty lacs will be yet found insufficient. This is no far-fetched idea ; it is borne out by the experience of the past. By what right, or upon what authority, does the *Times of India* pronounce so decidedly, and emphatically, that "five or six lacs," from *octroi* duties, "will be enough ?" I maintain that it will not be enough according to our present light, and our present want of principles, and want of appreciation of what the city can bear. It is no "abuse of language" to assert that *octroi* duties will press heavily upon the poor, when the statement is brought to the test of our past experience of expenditure, and the crushing nature of the repeated demands for lac after lac that is made by the Municipality, and supported by the Justices with all but no enquiry. On the contrary, it is a perversion of language to tell the poor that they are only to be saddled with an inappreciable tax, which is to stop short at six lacs, when there is not the smallest reliance to be placed on the assertion that six lacs will suffice in aid of supplying "the most perfect conservancy of the age."

5. "The circumstances of the London poor in winter are misery itself, compared with the condition of any class of this community whatever."

Shall I tell the *Times of India* that European pauperism is abounding in Bombay, and that many families are frequently starving ? What, then, must be the state of the poor ? of families that heroically imitate some of the Lancashire factory people who, during the cotton crisis, refused to beg, and preferred to starve ? and there are hundreds of such cases here in Bombay ? Before a writer can speak with authority upon such a subject he should know the poor, should have had some practical acquaintance with the hovels of Bombay, the earnings of the people, and their manner of living.

OUR FRONTIER POLICY.

The well-informed London correspondent of the "Friend of India," writing on the 4th September, says—"He (Lord Mayo) will have a pretty severe test, for I hear the policy of inaction in the North West is to be exchanged for a policy of prevention embracing three distinct points. Quetta will be occupied and changed into a first-class fortress. The military system of railways will be completed at once. The leading tribes of the frontier will be subsidized in order that they may act as an effective highland police. Moreover Shere Ali will be "helped" probably with money, and in a year or two I should not wonder to hear an order in the "Gazette" appointing some efficient frontier officer "Chief Commissioner of Candahar." I think you may rely on the first three propositions, though the last is a mere speculation of my own. To make the new scheme complete, it would be absolutely necessary to improve Kurrachee, and so have an available base for operations in the valley of the Indus, amid all which I do not think surpluses will be either frequent or plentiful. Your finances are in fair order, but I am on one or two points an old Indian, and look with dread on the low state of the balances, and the narrowness of the margin between expenses and receipts. You ought to bottle a million every year. There is a new expense coming on you too. The Government of India frets under its want of ships, a serious and determined attempt is to be made to put down the slave trade of which Zanzibar is the centre, and the India House intends to recreate its fleet. It cannot get along without one, and will absorb in that new department the revenue which in 1874 will fall into the Government by the completion of the sinking fund established to pay off the old commercial debt. I imagine, but do not know, that the fleet will consist mainly of gunboats, leased from the Admiralty, on much the same principle as the Army is leased from the War Office—that is Bombay will be made a station, the requisite force will be supplied from Bombay, but India will pay and will give direct orders."

With regard to the "neutralization of Afghanistan," the "Englishman" of the 2nd instant says—"The determination at which the Government are said to have arrived, is perfectly consistent with what has all along been the settled policy of the India House. We do not believe it has ever been a question in England whether we should permit the occupation of Afghanistan by a foreign power; and although the open declaration of such a policy would have an important significance, there is nothing new in the policy itself. As to the time and means of carrying it out, however, there may be a great variety of opinion, and, if the Government have determined to enter into friendly relations with Shere Ali for the purpose, a most important departure from the 'masterly inactivity' of the past few years will have been inaugurated. We shall probably wait yet a little longer, but we have every reason to believe that it has for some time been the intention of the Government of India to enter into some such relation with Shere Ali as subsisted between the British and his father, whenever his position should appear sufficiently secure to render it prudent to do so.

"The occupation of Quettah, on the Candahar side of the Bolan Pass, will be a measure of immense strategical importance. Politically, we see no obstacle or objection to it. We already have a treaty with the Khan of Khelat, by which he agrees not only 'to oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British Government, in all cases to act in subordination to the British Government, and to enter into no negotiation with other States without its consent,' but to allow British troops to be stationed in any part of his territory, and to occupy 'such positions as may be thought advisable by the British authorities.'

"Khodadad Khan, the Khan of Khelat, is a chief who owes his position to British interference, and whose very existence depends on British countenance. It is wholly improbable, therefore, that he either would or could offer any objection or opposition to the military occupation of Quettah. The autonomy of Khelat would, of course, not be interfered with.

"As to subsidising the Frontier tribes, though we strongly object to the degrading policy of paying them, simply to abstain from annoying us, we see no objection, but the contrary, to paying them, as is proposed, for rendering us a positive service. Such a course is not only perfectly honourable, but must tend to strengthen our position, and increase our prestige, instead of weakening both like the system of black-mail that has hitherto been countenanced. Money and military employment are just what the Frontier tribes want; military service is all they have to give, and while it will be positively economical to us to pay them for it, it will unite them to us by a tie which they are likely to respect more than any other. Let each tribe be allowed a certain annual sum for a given proportion of fighting-men, to be at our service whenever we may call for them, on fair conditions; let them be called out periodically, as a matter of routine, whether actually needed for military service or not, and we shall not only have solved a problem, which has vexed us for the last twenty years, but have surrounded ourselves with a *cordon* of staunch and valuable allies."

THE PUNJAUB FRONTIER TRIBES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Though neither claiming to be a well-known official, nor an Orientalist, I lay claim to some knowledge of the Punjaub Frontier and its tribes, and I venture to question the accuracy of H. W. B.'s figures as given in your issue of the 19th instant. The pamphlet itself I have not seen, but hope to do so, and I shall hereafter endeavour to remark on it; meantime I ask you to let H. W. B. read my estimate of the number of fighting men that might any day take the field against us on the call of Deen being raised.

H. W. B. is unnecessarily particular in his classification of the Frontier Tribes. He might, for instance, as I do now, omit the specification of all such subdivisions as Hussunzaies, &c., &c. to Chigurzaies, and say generally:—

	Fighting-Men.
1st.—Hill Tribes of Eusufzaie	150,000
2nd.—Affreedies and Orrukzaies	60,000
3rd.—Zwaomuhls and Toris	15,000
4th—Hill Momunds	45,000
5th.—Swaties (including Shoorandas and Ooltrauls)	20,000
In immediate contact with us, and besides the above, the following Tribes in contact with our borders would answer the summons to arms in the cause of the Faith:—	
6th.—Bungushes of Koorum	5,000
7th.—Khostees	25,000
8th.—Mangul and Zazie	9,000
9th.—Judoons	25,000
10th.—Shinwaries	12,000
11th.—Moshud	3,000
making in all the very respectable total of	400,500

of whom certainly 50,000 could, on a week's notice, turn out well-mounted, and all of whom would be well-armed, able-bodied men.

It does not require the dread of Russia to keep us alive to the work a little want of tact on the part of the Frontier officials might any day give us; but my object in writing to you now is to endeavour to attract attention to the necessity of obtaining somewhat more correct information than is, it appears, as yet possessed even by well-known officials in the Punjaub as to the strength of the Frontier tribes.

I question whether Frontier politics are now managed as skilfully as in the time of those who lived more among the *roughs* of the Frontier tribes than with the more polished Omlah of the Courts; but if I may credit native opinion, I believe it is not so.

The Hindustani fanatics are scarce worth thinking about one way or the other, as they have no influence whatever among any of the Frontier tribes, and I have left them out altogether in my estimate. I have also left out two highly important classes as being now among our attached and well-governed subjects, *viz.*, the inhabitants of the Peshawur Valley (including the *Budmashes* of the city) and the Bungush and Khuttuck tribes holding the Hills between the Koorum and Indus to the south of Eusufzaie, and the Meeranzie and Hungoo Valleys. Indeed, I have omitted a third peaceful lot of British subjects in the Bunoosees and Murwuttees. These, let us hope, would stand by their even-handed English rulers, and resist any invitation to take up arms against them, even for the sake of their religion. J. W.

Central India, 25th September, 1868.

THE RIGHT SORT OF PARSONS.—The "John Bull," in an article on the sermon controversy, protests against the doctrine put forth by a correspondent of the "Times" that it is the duty of the clergy to expound the Scriptures at an evening party. "It is this kind of well-meant but foolish zeal which so retards the progress of real religion. One gallant officer lost to the Anglican communion has often been heard to say that the last straw which turned the balance was the prayer-meetings at his father's house, where, after a good dinner (the champagne and best wines, which the correspondent of the 'Times' seems to think would have made dumb dogs even of Apostles, not being lacking), a clergyman prayed against the soul-deluding heresies of the incumbent of the parish. The clergyman who writes in the 'Times' is scandalized beyond measure at the circumstance that a bishop is the best croquet-player in the diocese. He should have added that he is one of our most hardworking priests, a well-read divine, and most easy of access to his clergy. Another bishop, by his talk on horseflesh, of which he is a thorough connoisseur, obtained at a dinner party not long ago £500 for the restoration of a church from an old fox-hunter, who had been heard to declare that no Puseyite bishop should get a penny out of him. The bishop's conduct was far more practical than the twaddling of this clergyman; and it stirs one's blood in these days, when the Church wants the energies of all her sons, to see them wasted on such unpractical and inane schemes as that of preaching and holding family prayers at evening parties."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 2ND OCT., NOON.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of Cotton		95,000 bales.
Do. do.	„ Surats...	37,000 „
Do. Import	Cotton	85,000 „
Do. do.	„ Surats...	69,000 „
Do. Stock	Cotton	425,000 „
Do. do.	„ Surats...	190,500 „

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Cotton Market is firm, and prices are advancing.

The ship "Bholeshwar" has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 3RD OCT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

Consols 94⅜d.

Oriental Bank shares £45.

Chartered „ „ £21 10s.

„ Merc. „ „ £30

4 per cent. Govt. Securities 91⅜.

5 „ „ „ 105⅜.

5½ „ „ „ 110¼.

Exchange on India 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11⅝d.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France £72,000,000.

Total Notes outstanding £74,750,000.

BOMBAY.

The Mazagon Police Court will be removed from its present locality to the new building at Girgaum on the 19th instant.

We learn that the Judges of the High Court have framed new rules for the examination of articled clerks, which will be published in a few days in the *Government Gazette*.

Pumping at the Love-Grove Station was resumed on the 1st instant. Nearly all the water has been removed from the flats, and in a day or two the open part of the Main Drain will be quite dry again. This year the pumping will be done entirely by chain pumps, two of which are daily expected to arrive from England. The centrifugal pumps formerly used have be laid aside owing to the great quantity of engine-power required to work them.

We yesterday mentioned that the revision of the Military Department of the Secretariat, as recommended by Mr. Peile, the revising officer of civil establishments, had been sanctioned by the Government of India. That Government, we understand, has not yet sanctioned the revision of several of the other departments, in consequence of the heads of the departments not agreeing to the terms proposed by Mr. Peile.

The Esplanade Market Road is at present being widened by the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee from Bazaar Gate Street to the New Municipal Markets. The road has been widened to 100 feet, except opposite the Native Infantry lines, Beree Bunder, where, owing to the opposition of the military authorities, sufficient land cannot be obtained for the widening. This is the more to be regretted, as it prevents the completion of the approaches to the new overbridge.

The widening of Apollo Street opposite the Secretariat, which is at present being carried out, will undoubtedly be a great improvement, for the traffic at that place sometimes almost blocks up the road, and conveyances are in consequence much retarded. The old Secretariate wall in Apollo Street and part of the wall in Hummum Street has been removed and a new railing is being built close to the steps of the building, and in a few weeks that part of the road will be ready for traffic. Apollo Street would thus become a fine wide road from Hummum Street to Elphinstone Circle, were one building, the Town Major's office, removed; but we believe the Municipal Commissioner cannot, at present at least, complete the work, owing to the refusal of the military authorities to give up that office.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column the "American Minstrels" have arrived in Bombay, and purpose giving their opening performance in a few days.

Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Antone Louis, cook, was charged with embezzling Rs. 2 belonging to Mr. Blackburn, Colaba. It seemed that he had been entrusted with the money for bazaar purposes, but absconded with it. Then his successor met him in the bazaar and gave him in charge. He was sent to prison for a month, and ordered to be put to hard labour. If people would be at the trouble to bring several cases like this before the magistrates, perhaps cooks and others might in course of time change their ways for the better.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its library rooms this day, at 4 P.M.

There will be a ballot for the election of Major S. C. Law, Political Agent Sadra; Edward Gay, Esq., Deputy Accountant General; and Charles Herring, Esq., of Messrs. Blackwell and Co., who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society.

Original Communication.—Note on the age of Vijnanes'vara, the author of the Mitakshara. By Dr. George Buhler.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Honorary Secretary.

FORT POLICE COURT.—7TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Assaulting a Custom House Officer.—Hajee Noor Mahomed and Hajee Issack Hajee were fined Rs. 3 each for assaulting Mr. G. Williamson, Custom House officer, while in the discharge of his duty.

Theft of a Toney.—Gopal Fuckeera was charged with stealing a toney, of the value of Rs. 30, belonging to Cassum Adumjee. It seemed that he had taken the toney away from the Customs Bunder, saying it belonged to a prow. He was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

Charges of Illicit Sale of Liquor.—Bickajee Monajee and Pestonjee Byramjee were charged separately with keeping liquor shops without a license. The cases were adjourned till Saturday.—Balloo Ramjee was fined Rs. 5 for selling liquors without a license.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—7TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE H. R. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

Liquor License.—Joze Miguel Siquerra was charged with selling a pint bottle of brandy between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M. of the 6th inst., contrary to the second condition of his wholesale license. From the evidence of Mr. Inspector Reed it appeared that on Tuesday night last, between nine and ten o'clock, he marked three rupees and gave them to one Syed Ahmed. They both got into a buggy and drove near the defendant's shop. Syed got out of the buggy and went into the shop and brought the bottle produced in Court, which he gave to witness. They then both went into the shop together, and Syed pointed out the drawer where the rupees had been put. Mr. Reed opened the drawer and picked the rupee (before the Court) out from amongst the other money. The prisoner urged in defence that he was not present at the time.

The Magistrate convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 25.

A Good Word for Cabby.—London doctors cannot look with equanimity at the prospect of a general cab strike. For a considerable section of our profession the luxury of a chariot or even of a modest brougham is a pleasure of hope; and their older and more fortunate brethren who recline on well-stuffed cushions behind high-steppers during the day must frequently during the night be under obligation to Jarvie. After a tolerably wide experience, we can speak well of the London cabmen. There are a large proportion of honest hardworking men amongst them, and, considering the expenses entailed by their business, it is a badly-paid calling. A married cabman with a moderate family can barely live on his earnings, and, as a rule, can never save. In the present dispute with the railway companies the cab trade have a right to complain that the companies yearly take a large sum out of their pockets as the price of a privilege which ought to be common property. It is useless for the railway companies to assert that they only admit certain cabmen, for whose character they have a guarantee within their stations, and that thereby the public are gainers. The fact is that the police securities for a cabman's conduct are quite as valid against overcharging and extortion as the right to stand within a railway station, for which the cabman has paid a sum which he, of course, thinks himself justified in recovering with interest from his fares. The railway companies have no right to tax the cab trade or to erect a cab monopoly. On the other hand, to endeavour to coerce the companies through the public by a general cab strike is a lamentable folly which can only do the cabman's cause harm. We think he has a grievance, but redress will not be obtained in that way. Meanwhile, this miserable dispute may put the public to the greatest inconvenience, an amongst those who are most injured and annoyed will be medical men.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

Present of Guns to the Pope.—The Papal Government, according to a telegram from Rome, has just received six guns of 12 tons, French model, cast at Liege, together with 139 cases of ammunition and *materiel*, presented to his Holiness by the dioceses of Brittany and La Vendee. A new supply of Remington muskets is expected from England and Belgium. Those presents of guns seem to be getting common: perhaps they are a sign of the times.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE FIRE ON BOARD THE "STAG."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the third instant I observed a short notice of the fire which occurred on board of the ship "Stag." It is there stated that after the fire was extinguished, some of the European sailors who had assisted in quenching it left the ship in a state of drunkenness. It is remarked that this was "worthy of notice." Does this infer any blame attached to the captain or others who had control of the liquor on board? It would certainly seem to allude to some one or other, else why is our attention called to it as "worthy of notice?" Now, Sir, may I tell you the real state of the case? The different crews who came on board worked hard in a smouldering atmosphere for about five hours. I saw four or five men brought up from the hold nearly suffocated by the stifling effects of the smoke confined below. They had ice applied, and were gradually brought round. Were *these* the drunken men? During the time the men were working, three glasses each, of brandy, were served out to them at intervals, which I do not consider too much under such circumstances. I was standing by the whole time and saw *nobody* drunk. What *was* "worthy of notice" was the noble, disinterested efforts of all who came on board, to extinguish the fire at their personal risk. I was in a position to watch all this, being unable to take any active part in the proceedings, as I am only a

SHORE-WALLAH.

NEW COAL-FIELDS.

(*Indian Daily News, Oct.* 1.)

Coal was recently discovered at Woond in the Assigned Districts, but on being submitted for a practical test by the G. I. P. Railway, was found to give a pressure of only 35lbs. to the square inch, and to soon burn itself into most shally clinkers. It is therefore useless for purposes other than those of the warming pan, and those cold weather and early morning purposes to be answered at the clubs—where a slow, dull fire is found useful in the small hours to keep the late sitters supplied with hot water. The demand for Woond coal is not, therefore, likely to be very great, and we do not expect a "Company, Limited" will be set on foot to work it.

To the north-east of Woond, in the Wurdah District of the Central Provinces, very fine coal is, however, known to exist in quantity; and to the existence of these beds, Government is by no means either blind or indifferent, but will cause them to be worked as soon as, by reason of the progress of local development, such can be done advantageously.

That mineral wealth, of which India is by many supposed to be nearly altogether destitute, will, we are inclined to prognosticate, be yet discovered to exist in fair quantity and variety in those promising, and certainly by no means fully explored hill regions, situate between the Wurdah, the Soane, Orissa, and the Godavery.

DOUBTFUL JUSTICE.

(*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 3.)

We have published to-day a judicial decision upon a case of some interest, rather from considerations connected with the merits of the case and the interest attaching to it, than from any value in the judgment, which of course will be appealed.

It is the case which has been before alluded to in these columns where a Gooroo of a certain sect of Hindoos became converted to Christianity. He resided in, what is called in that part of the country the Ajmere district, better known as the "Unhappy Valley," a Ramdwara. It is not a temple, though it seems to have been confounded with one, put a place of residence of the Gooroo, built by the alms and offerings of devotees for the use of their Gooroo, or as he is called there "Sadh." The land was given by one who if not a Hindoo was the next thing to it, Colonel Dixon, who also, it will be recollected, erected in the market place at Nya Nuggur a large stone idol. However the Sadh or Gooroo inhabiting the Ramdwara became a convert to Christianity, and the neighbours very much disgusted thereat determined he should no longer have his Ramdwara. Then there followed a slight disturbance, the history of which is given in the law report, and the matter finally developed into a civil suit, which after dragging its weary length along for a year or two, as is the custom in the Unhappy Valley, has at last been decided against the Gooroo.

It must be a resource to a judicial officer to be able to vary the monotony of legal proceedings by the sportive efforts of imagination, and so we are pleased to read of Captain Repton's playful allusion to the hypothetical case of a parson turning Mahomedan and of a parsonage being converted into a casino. It is what might be considered by some as rather a "violent hypothesis," but if Captain Repton can see an analogy between the case before him, and that which his sportive imagination conjures up, well and good. We confess to a less powerful imagination. There is indeed a sort of antithetical analogy in that in the one case a Hindoo priest turns Christian and in the supposititious one a Christian priest is to turn Mahomedan. But what about the Ramdwara and the casino?—there it seems to us the analogy halts—we do not go so far as to say it fails, but we think it decidedly halts.

The case is one which may become hereafter of very great importance, and it is a pity involving as it does so many points of law that it cannot be decided in a court, where the judges could bring the results of judicial training and legal knowledge to the decision of it. Colonel Keatinge would do well to see if it could not be transferred through the medium of the Lieutenant Governor to the High Court of these provinces.

What were the decisions of the Roman Courts in like cases about the second and third centuries?

HOW THE MADRASSEES BEHAVE IN MAURITIUS.

In reading that delightful little story of "Paul and Virginia," one would imagine that Mauritius was a paradise, but in reading Governor Barkly's last report on the present condition of the island, one can hardly help feeling that it is a paradise from which banishment would be full be rather a blessing than otherwise. There has evidently been a sad falling-off since the days of Bernardin de St. Pierre; and we Madrassees—we blush to record it—are publicly accused of being responsible for it. The advance of crime, says Governor Barkly, is most alarming and inexplicable. The number of persons prosecuted at the assizes rose in one year from 131 to 236, the increase being due principally to murders and robberies. Indian immigrants are declared to be the perpetrators of the former crime in the proportion of 8 to 1. Of all the Indian immigrants the Madrassees bear the worst character. They have already familiarized the island with the institution of gang robbery, and thereby puzzled the police authorities, alarmed the Government and disgusted the people. Here is a pretty character for the representatives of our Presidency—"the Madrassees notably prey everywhere on their Bengalee neighbours who, in turn, rob other weaker parties of settlers in the vicinity, so that life and property, despite all the efforts of the police, have for the last five or six years become less and less secure." And the worst of it is there does not appear to be the shadow of an excuse for these outrages. The immigrants are, as a rule, well-to-do, and many of those who join in these plundering excursions are landholders and shopkeepers, often occupying respectable positions. It may be that tender reminiscences of fatherland induce the Indian immigrant to indulge now and then in the "diversion" of gang robbery. There is apparently no other reason for it, unless it be, what we think very probably, the inefficiency or insufficiency of the Mauritius Police. The crime is becoming very rare in India, nor have we heard anything of it in other colonies to which Indian emigrants have proceeded. That it has taken root in Mauritius however is obvious enough. There, the Indians, after completing their five years of industrial residence on a sugar estate, form an agglomeration of bands under their respective sirdars or chiefs. Exempt from the influences of caste and the ties of relationship, unconscious of religious or moral obligations, especially where men of a different origin and language are concerned, the members of these bands seldom seem withheld by scruples from taking their share in plundering excursions after dark, or assisting in secreting stolen property. As if this were not bad enough, the filthy dirty villages of the Indian immigrants are held responsible for the frightful epidemic fever which swept over the island last year. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the Governor hinting that as the uncontrolled liberty which the immigrant has hitherto enjoyed is fast degenerating into license, legislative measures will be adopted for bringing the Indian population under strict control. The number of immigrants from India last year was 5,596.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 30.

Women's Rights.—The "South London Chronicle" says that the ladies of South London are determined not to be behind the age in the assertion of their political privileges. Out of a list roughly estimated at about 500 claimants for the borough franchise in the parish of St. George, Southwark, scarcely six are of the sterner sex. If the rejected claims be disputed, and the 494 (all them only 494) attend in person to substantiate them, what a happy task the revising barrister will have before him.

A NATIVE SUPERSTITION.

(*Guzerat Mitra, Oct.* 4.)

The "Sumsheir Bahadoor," alluding to the superstitious and monstrous practice which the native States formerly observed in extorting confessions from criminals, says, that it is still observed by some of the native rulers, though the Guicowar has cast it off by issuing a circular to all his subordinates to the effect, that the practice of compelling criminals to hold a red-hot ball in their hands being cruel and fruitless, any official observing it will be punished. In another native talooka, however, its Chief had one of his servants to dip his hands into very hot oil, having suspected him of stealing his silver hooka. Some time after, however, the actual thief was detected, but nothing could afford reparation to the Chief's innocent servant whose hand was completely destroyed. These infatuated people believe that if the suspected person were innocent he can hold a red-hot iron ball, or can plunge his hands into any hot liquid without scorching his hands. To justify these beliefs certain deceptions used to be practised, such as this for instance. Red-hot iron ball was actually placed on the palm of one's hand, but at the bottom of it were placed seven leaves. The person holding it would then run seven yards and throw down the ball which would by that time be able to burn only two or three leaves. In the same manner a ring or a pice was picked out from hot oil. In days gone by, there were some imprudent persons who, to assert the truth of any given proposition, would say to the opposing party that, if what he said was untrue, his hands will be burnt whilst plunging them into a basin of hot oil. The latter, if good-hearted, would say, if you are true, you may as well put your hands in cold water, and show us that they are not thereby burned wet. The paper asks the Talookdars, who still follow this barbarous and absurd system, to banish it altogether.

THE OPINION OF THE LATE KING OF BELGIUM ON A CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

(*Independance Belge.*)

We have already announced the approaching publication of the biography of King Leopold I. by Monsieur Theodore Juste, and we have given the introduction of this important work. Before devoting to the book the study which it merits we profit by the obligingness of the author, who has had the kindness to place at our disposal the proof-sheets of his work, and we borrow from the appendix, which contains numerous curious documents, two letters which, though dated more than 25 years ago, are at the present moment of high interest. They are unpublished letters of the first King of the Belgians. They were written by Leopold I., in 1840 and 1841, with reference to the commercial negociations between Belgium and France at the time when the dream of a customs union between the two countries—that dream which certain foreign publicists are still hoping to see realised—agitated the minds of the people. Our readers will be struck with the plainness with which the illustrious Sovereign rejected all idea of a customs union with France; they will admire the firmness, the persistence, and the logic with which he demonstrated the impossibility of such a project.

We now give these two remarkable letters, addressed by Leopold I. to our Minister at the Court of the Tuileries:—

"King Leopold to M. le Hon.

"Brussels, Nov. 5, 1840.

"I have, since my return, considered the question mooted by the French King and Ministry of a commercial and customs treaty, and I will communicate to you the results as they at present present themselves. I do not wish to conceal from you that the first impression was that it would be impossible to arrive at an arrangement of that nature without dissatisfying, in a rather dangerous manner, the population of our country. You know that our people are extremely susceptible, and they have preserved a very painful recollection of the vexations of the Empire, as well as of various unpopular taxes imposed by King William. M. de Muelenaere, who very well knows the spirit of the population of Flanders, thinks that it will be especially the excise duty on tobacco which will cause the greatest difficulty. Myself, I think that if Belgium were to sacrifice her part of the revenue from the excise duty on tobacco, to modify the odious nature of the tax, we might arrange it without exposing France to the loss of the considerable revenue she receives from the tobacco duty. As soon as the project of any treaty shall have been communicated to you, I reserve to myself to enter more fully into the tobacco question, which in my opinion will probably be the most difficult to solve. After a very conscientious and very impartial examination, we have arrived at the conviction which I have already expressed to you at Paris, that it is 'indispensable to give to the treaty a character purely commercial, to take away from it every clause which would be of an administrative nature, whilst giving the guarantees that France has a right to require.' It would be necessary, as it is fit, that there should be an entire homogeneity for the customs duties, and also to prove to the French Government the frank and loyal application of those duties. I do not wish to enter into administrative details until I know the projects, which you will do well to ask from M. Duchatel, the Minister of Finance; but I think it of high importance that you should take the initiative to make him understand from the commencement what are the things that must be taken away from any project that he would desire to see adopted. If the French government is willing to follow this line of moderation and of wisdom, I think we might succeed in making the treaty in question; but that cannot be done except by their conforming to the advice and warning which you have already given. I beg of you to give me early information on what may be done in this important matter. It is important to know quickly the turn that the affair is likely to take. I recommend it to your care, and I am, with very sincere sentiments, „ Leopold."

"The Same to the Same.

"Brussels, January 27th, 1841.

"I have read with much interest your letter of the 25th. Rest assured that it has become impossible for us, especially in the present position of the chief policy of Europe, to make anything more than a differential treaty with France. It may be either a small treaty bearing upon two or three branches of industry, or a great treaty, comprehending all the productions of the two countries. There must be a line of custom-houses between the two countries; there must be to the rest of Europe a palpable proof that there is no incorporation. The four other signatary powers to our treaty have already pronounced against a union of custom-houses; they declare that such a union would put an end to the position which the treaty assures to us; that our neutrality would cease in fact and in right; that we should no longer be anything but a French province, which the powers would not respect. In this country, where people begin to understand the importance of neutrality, they desire its maintenance, and the majority would oppose with all their might any measure which endangered it.

"A differential treaty with France would assure to her the friendship of Belgium quite as well as a union of custom-houses, and in the state of isolation in which France is likely to remain for some time, even if she should join in conference with the other four powers, this friendship is not to be despised, especially as Germany is making many advances to us of an extremely kind nature, and which I have reason to belive are genuine and sincere.

"In order to explain to you clearly my ideas I enclose a copy of some notes which I gave last year to M. Thiers. I recommend to you the care of this important affair; not to make any mistake, it is indispensable to be penetrated with the impossibility of a union of custom-houses, but that a differential treaty in which the two countries should operate for themselves a special position, is not only feasible, but may become very advantageous for both.

"I have the best wishes for yourself and your family, and it gives me pleasure to express to you how sensible I am of the proofs of devotion and attachment which you have continually given me. (Signed) "Leopold."

The Law Membership of the Supreme Council.—Another Indian appointment of great importance will have to be filled up in the early part of next year—that of Law Member of Council. The gentlemen who have hitherto acted in that capacity discharged their functions with an ability which in a few years raised the office to one of the highest power and influence. Mr. Ritchie's career was unfortunately cut short by death, but in Mr. Henry Sumner Maine he had probably the ablest successor that could possibly have been chosen. Mr. Maine's services in assisting to reform Indian law are thoroughly appreciated by Indian governing men, and his "minutes" on general affairs of State are said to be among the clearest and most judicious submitted to the Governor-General. His term of office expires in April next. Some of the Indian papers appear to favour the appointment of Sir Charles Jackson in his place. "He [Sir C. Jackson] will be too conscientious to sacrifice his duty for Simla every year," remarks a Calcutta journal, by way of having a friendly fling at Mr. Maine. Would he dare to temporize like the law member to remain at Calcutta while all the rest of the Council go to Simla? This prejudice against the annual migrations of the Government has been over and over again shown to be unreasonable, but the Calcutta people will never give it up. Mr. Maine complied with the instructions of the Governor-General, and his successor will be most likely to do the same.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept.* 7.

HOW TO PUT AN END TO WARS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, September* 9.)

Among the ideas for improving this world which the workmen now assembled at Brussels have discovered, there is one for putting an end to wars. The object has long needed no plea in its behalf—we have all made up our minds about it; and if any way can be shown by which empires can be governed and kept in proper relations with each other without the arbitrament of the sword, taxpayers everywhere will be found quite ready to support the scheme. That wars are caused by the ambition of monarchs is the favourite axiom of the "advanced" party; but a workman at the Congress the other day had the fairness to point out that America has just passed through one of the most fearful wars the world has ever seen; and in America there are no kings. The plan for ensuring universal peace which was suggested by this same speaker consists in workmen refusing to render military service, and in declining to work for armies that are fighting. It is curious to see how shrewd men will propose foolish and utterly impracticable things when they are in pursuit of a craze. Can we imagine an English army fighting abroad in defence of some principle which we highly value as a people—the vindication of which may even be essential to our national existence—and all English artisans or labourers refusing to make clothes, or store provisions, or manufacture arms for them? Why, on any ground, should workmen refuse the fair profits of their trades incidental to transactions of this kind? The man who proposed this scheme was a Belgian, but the Congress applauded it. They forgot, probably, that the cry for war is usually loudest from the poorer orders of the community; that in our own last great war, for instance, the people demanded it more than the rulers. One great party in America has tens of thousands of workmen among it who are nearly always clamouring for a war with England, and the heads of the party have to manage this demand. Are not the workmen at Brussels mistaken in supposing that their own class is free from blame all the world over, and that it never commits any errors?

CHINA AND NEPAUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In 1866 the Nepaulese Government sent an embassy to Pekin, at the head of which was placed a Nepaulese gentleman who had been a pupil of the English tutor to Ling Bahadoor's children. From affection for his tutor he writes to him an account of his journey through Thibet and into China as far as Tchien-too-foo, where it has been detained for a year past by the local Governor, and its present fate is unknown, but there are rumours of a disaster. The *original* letter of the Ambassador to his former tutor has been sent to me. It is a curiosity, as indicating the progress English is making among the gentry of Nepaul; and it throws some light on the nature of the Thibetan Government, and testifies to a knowledge of the anarchy which exists in China, and of the impotency of its Government, extending to the frontiers of Thibet.

I have caused a copy of the Ambassador's letter to be made *ad verbum et ad literam*, which I send to you, as in this dull season you may find space for it in the "Times."—Your obedient servant, W. H. Sykes.

14, Marine-square, Brighton, Sept. 5.

"Tchien-too-foo, Nov. 22, 1867.

"Dear and Most Honourable Teacher,—Since I took leave from you and all my friends (as school fellowes of mine) I arrived at allos. The capital cety of the Ta-yee-lam-ma, or the Grand lamma of all of Thibbet (or Sacerdotal Emperor of the whole country of Thibbet) from China to the pathless desert of Cobee and India, Burmah, and Cochin China, but my dear master, although his flocks and hearde are scattered over a hundreds hills, and the number of his slaves exceede the stars of heaven. Now my dear friend, I am going to relate you the following descriptions of Thibbet.

"Thibbet forms a mountain ridge of very a peculiar character, and presents a rigion in every way distinct from the neighbouring territories of Persia, Turkistan, China, and Hindoostan. The whole country is an series of rude plains, covered with scanty herbage diversified by rocky hights, under whose shelter a great many fertilized grounds and villages and towns and places whose shelter, a few rough built villages find protection from the chilling winds of the snowy clad mountains that enclose it.

"Society in Thibbet is at a very low ebb. Religion forms the essential basis of the constitution, both civil and social: the system which here holds sway is that known in Asia under the title of Boodhism, the human being its sovereign head. The objects of worship are mortals exalted into Dieties instead of a spiritual and eternal Author of the Universe. As soon as the Lam-ma dies, the priests, by supposed celestial indications, discover an infant with whom his soul is supposed to have transmigrated. This person is immediately exalted into the character of Lam-ma, and in his name all the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the state are administered. Each district has its Lam-ma (not only districts but villages), but there is a chief called Grand Lam-ma, who resides at Lassa (the native title is the Ta-ye-lam-ma, or the Sovereign of Empire). At Lassa is a temple of Po-to-la, the chief palace of the Grand Lam-ma, which is said to be 252 hands high; it contains 300 apartments filled with images in gold and silver, and has its roofs richly gilded. But my dear and noble friend, I have seen only two, remainder I heard from the mouth of the people, hoping I will see the whole at the time of my returning from China, the areticles which are true in double examinations. In the sorrounding plains 322 other temples all richly adorned, and I am assured that the entire number of priests and monks maintained at the expense of the country is little short of 30,600 in all the principal places named, Baboon Goom-las, 7,700; Sa-ra, 5,500; Gau-dha, 3,300; Lo-ga, 6,000; Tha-hha-chay, 3,300; Ra-the-ling, 3,800; these are the principal priests and monks of these temples, but the remainder there is no number.

"Two days before my starting from Lassa I took leave from Grand lam-ma, who is 13 years of age; the following day I took leave from tchien-la-jen, the Chinese Ambasador at Lassa. Because the authority of the Thibbetian Government is nominal, the real master in Thibbet is Chinise Legate in Lassa. My travel from Lassa to La-chan-da-woo is a miserable and dangerous one, we have been suffered a severe suffering amidst stormy ranges of mountains and pathless deasert of Thibbet. Now we hoped that our fate has been changed, on the arrival into the large Empire of China, seeing all sort of articles, food, and civilged large nations, we never seen before such a most populated country and its villages, touns, and ceties, with deeply peopled. Now myself and all my officers and souldiers being exceedingly glad in changing our condition, and the good behaviers of the Chinise mandarines, but Nay on contrary, Alas! we arrived into great Empire of robbery our boxes loosing every day, which are in the charge of mandarines, we asked often to get our boxes, the mandarines promissing every day a lie promiss saying to-day or to-morrow. Now I have written to the Governor to get the articles which are lost in his province (named tchie-thoan) waiting for an answer to-day or to-morrow.

"Some good people says, there is at preasent a very striking change in the public spirit of China, twelve or thirteen years since the authority of Government is despised, the power is exceedingly week, people everywhere is factious and insolent. China lies at a state of perpetual mutiny at least in these remote parts of the Empire.

"By a letter written from Shang-hay, I hear Chinise Government at this time to be very proud and haughty before the foreign Legations in China, I do not understand the reasons of that pride, because at the same moment the Chinise Government is exceedingly week before his own subjects. It is related atrocious Nanfoy or rebilions people are raging in the nebouring of Pekin, they are besieging the important town of tien-tsien, they have already destroyed a town of the fifth class, near Pakin, and before the eyes of the Chinise army totally unable to oppose them in any way. All foreign Legations refuse their support in the present content, because their because they are dissatisfied with the pride and insolence of Chinise Court.

"The two Chinese foxes, lo and tshong, the Governor and Marshal, entirely stopped us to go to Paking for fear of the rebbels, and there is no safety for the Napaulese, we are waiting about nearly a year past in this great province. My whole affairs and the News you will hear in the next letter, which I will write to my superior, the great Maharajah, at present these news and letters arrived in the same time, but I have closed my letter to my Maharajah, therefore, I obliged to write to my Government in my next letter.

"Accept, if you please, my dear and dearest friend my best wishes for your peace and prosperity.

"I am for ever and from all my heart your faithful and devoted servant,

"KAZY JUGGUT SHARE,
The Napalese Ambassador in China.

"To the Most Honourable Mr. Kainon, Esq., at Catmandoo."

An Odd Cure for a Dog Bite.—In Morocco, when anybody is bitten by a mad dog, the wound is deepened and enlarged with a knife. Gunpowder is then rubbed into the sore, and a little pyramid is raised with the powder over it. A match is then applied, and the operation terminates with a fiz, which has a double effect of cleansing the wound and staunching the blood.

BEAUTY AND BRAINS.

(*Saturday Review, Sept.* 5.)

Men do not care for brains in excess in women. They like a sympathetic intellect which can follow them, and seize their thoughts as quickly as they are uttered,

THE MARRIAGE LAW REPORT.

(*Standard, Sept.* 9.)

BACHELORS and spinsters, widows and widowers, who are contemplating a change from single blessedness to the holy estate of matrimony, ought to feel very greatly indebted to the Royal Commissioners on the laws of marriage for the pains they have taken in preparing a report which informs them in how many ways it is possible for two to be made one in different parts of the United Kingdom.

We quite agree with the opinion which is unreservedly adopted by the commission, that a good marriage law ought to combine the maxima of simplicity and certainty..... Seven-ninths of all the marriages in this country take place at church, and, with very rare exceptions, the knot is tied so tightly that naught but gross misconduct and the decree of the Judge Ordinary can undo it. Dissenters have ample opportunity of marrying at their own places of worship, and those who like to secularize everything can go to the registrar's office and make their bargain with as little show of sentiment or poetry as if they were buying a horse in a market overt, or transferring stock at the Bank of England. Marriages between persons of different denominations may be celebrated without let or hindrance, and any existing differences relate rather to preliminaries and incidentals than to matters of real importance. At church you may "put up the banns" or take out a license, which costs £4 8s. 6d., solemnization included. For marriages at chapel, a notice suspended in some conspicuous place in the office of the registrar does duty for the banns, and such as like to pay for a license may get one from that official for £2 10s. But at church the presence of the clergyman is sufficient to give a civil efficacy to the religious rite, while at chapel the registrar is the important person, and the officiating minister is a mere lay figure.

The alterations suggested by the commissioners relate chiefly to the abolition of these distinctions. The law which forbids marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees is to remain in its present state, and that which makes it unlawful to celebrate matrimony with a minor, in opposition to the declared dissent of the lawful guardian, is to be extended to the entire realm. But the time-honoured practice of publishing the banns at church, the modern rule of posting notices at the registrar's office, and the somewhat anomalous course of levying a tax on matrimony in the shape of a license duty are all to disappear. The banns, it is said, are practically useless to insure publicity or prevent parental interference, as tender youths and loving damsels, whose unions are likely to be forbidden, are now far too wide awake to proclaim their intentions in their own parish. They start off, temporarily take up their residence in some place where nobody knows them, have their names read out with a score or a hundred others, and laugh at precautions as Cupid laughs at locksmiths. Publication at the registrar's office is even more illusory, while as to the license they may be obtained by any one who chooses to pay the price of them. Henceforth, then it is advised that all these preliminary observances be abolished, and that instead of them, parties who have resided fifteen days in a parish or district may give notice of their wish to be married, which the minister or officer receiving it is at liberty to grant at once, or to withhold, on proper occasion, for twenty-one days. Power is to be reserved to ecclesiastical superiors or superintendent registrars to shorten these delays, and declarations as to age, status, and residence are to be made and filed with duly appointed officers. When this is done, a certificate, available for three months, is to be granted, the possession of which will make all go as merrily as the bells which ring in honour of the occasion. The Irish marriage laws in many particulars come very near our own, and there will, consequently, be little objection to their complete assimilation. The principal points of diversity are those which make it a capital felony for the Catholic clergy to perform "mixed marriages," and which render void such marriages, unless performed in church, with all the cruel consequences and shameful scandals of which the Yelverton case has been so fruitful. In accordance with the principles of religious equality which they have laid down, the commissioners advise that all these penal enactments be swept away, and that every recognised minister, of whatever denomination, officiating in a duly licensed building, be competent to perform the ceremony without requiring the attendance of the registrar, thus putting all on the same level, and getting rid of a chronic cause of bitterness and irritation.

The changes proposed in the law of Scotland are more sweeping, and appear likely to provoke a greater amount of opposition. "The most protestant country in the world" is the only one that has remained unshaken in its adherence to the ancient canon law of leading principle of which is that mere "consent makes marriage." How fruitful this charmingly simple and lamentably loose rule has been in ruinous litigation the records of the Scottish courts and of our own House of Lords abundantly attest, and if it were universally acted upon few people north of the Tweed would be able to tell whether they were married or not. But the practice of our Scottish brethren in this respect is better than their theory. "Regular marriages," after publication of banns at which ministers officiate, are most in favour, and are, indeed, considered the truly correct thing. But "large numbers of the lower orders" are said to be driven to marry irregularly, or to live in concubinage, by the exactions of the parish clerks, to whom parties wishing to publish the banns are compelled to apply. These officers have a sliding scale of their own, ranging from 7s. 6d. to a guinea for publication on three successive Sundays, which many of them double when they publish twice on one Sunday, and triple when all the three publications take place on the same day—an irregular course, but one which is allowed to meet the wishes of folks who want to be married in a hurry. Everybody, it appears, grumbles at these exactions, but the sessions clerk stands ont for his dues, and, like another Old Man of the Sea, he is too firm in his seat to be shaken off. But we are rather surprised to see the extortion of a subordinate parochial officer gravely urged as a sort of half-apology for those irregular marriages by habit and repute, *per verba de præsenti*, and *per verba de promissione, subsequente copula*, which represent the popular English idea of "a Scotch marriage," just as jumping over a stick is supposed to constitute the initiatory rite of gipsy union. We are, however, glad to learn that in many parishes "irregular marriages" have now become the exception, and not the rule, though "during the whole of the eighteenth century one-third of the marriages in Scotland were irregularly contracted."

Knowing how pertinaciously our friends in the north cling to their peculiar institutions we are not surprised to find that the evidence and arguments for and against any change take up a great part of the commissioners' big book, and that the Lord Justice Clerk has recorded his formal dissent from the recommendation of his colleagues. Merely to recapitulate the reasons on either side would greatly exceed our limits, but we may say in conclusion that we have failed to discover a single valid reason for the continuance of a state of the law whose existence is an anomaly, and whose actual tendency is to encourage immorality by obliterating in the popular mind the distinction between lawful matrimony and unlicensed cohabitation.

(*Morning Post, Sept.* 10.)

CONSIDERING how important a contract a marriage is, how it affects the position of both parties, and even alters the rights of property, to say the least, the inconvenience of having different systems and opposing privileges in the legislation of the most important contract in life, among peoples so closely allied by natural and political relations, is an inconvenience the progress of the age will sooner or later remove. But the difficulties of assimilating laws so various in principle and particulars are great. The commissioners, however, do not consider them insuperable. They start with the principle that the law should be simple, secure, and absolutely impartial. They hold that every facility should be given for the celebration of marriage; and they think, consistently with this principle, "that it is the duty of the State to discourage and place obstacles" in the way of sudden and clandestine marriages, both for the sake of inducing "forethought and deliberation," as well as "for enabling parents to protect minors from improvident and unsuitable connections." Acting upon these principles, the commissioners recommend the repeal of all existing marriage laws, and the enactment of a single statute. After fully considering the theoretical and practical arguments in favour of Scotch marriages, they have come to the conclusion that the law of secret and consentient marriage, and of marriage by promise as it now exists in Scotland, ought not to continue, but that the contract or declaration of matrimonial consent should in future be given in the presence of a duly authorized official celebrant or witness; that the authority to celebrate marriage should not be given to all ministers of religion, but extended to all those in active exercise of their official duties, "occupying positions which make them amenable to public responsibility and to the censure and discipline of their own religious communities;" that in the case of mixed marriages the Irish statutes be repealed; that no marriage take place, except by special license, under fifteen days' notice; that banns should not henceforth be legally required, but that the consent of parents and guardians in the case of minors should universally apply.

THE CAPTIVE BALLOON.

(*Daily Telegraph, Sep.* 11.)

YESTERDAY all London, gazing towards the south-west quarter of the sky, saw a big round object which never rose above a certain altitude, say some 1,700 or 1,800 feet, and which, though evidently a balloon, did not resemble any balloon that has ever gone up and come down within the memory of Cremorne's oldest hermit. It was observable, at a pretty near view, that the floating sphere had a long string attached to it. The string was in reality a cable of enormous strength, not very far short of half a mile long, and weighing between two and three tons; but it looked like a string, just as the globe in the air looked like one of the toy balloons which distracts the attention of non-musical persons home for the holidays, when they are taken to a Saturday concert at the Crystal Palace. Getting nearer and nearer still the gazer into a painfully dazzling sky saw that there was a little bit of something, about the size of a pill-box, just beneath the round balloon. As this was gradually lowered, the pill-box grew to the size of a marmalade-pot, then to the bigness of a child's drum, and then to the dimensions consecutively of a "grosse-caisse," a tub, or vat, and a circular gallery, capable of accommodating with ease thirty grown-up people. It was further noticeable that the sphere which, early in the day, looked as firm and smooth as a glass ball, had become more mobile towards evening, and that the shape, which was like the earth, round, but flattened at the poles, had assumed more of the pear than the orange form after going up and coming down two or three times. The inevitable escape of gas would account for this slight alteration in the appearance of the captive balloon which is, after much trouble and a great outlay of money, about to enter on a series of short aerial trips, beginning next Saturday. Ample means, presently to be described, are provided for the replenishment of the wasted hydrogen, every ascent causing a certain loss.

The preparations are now complete, and the satisfactory experiments yesterday were approved by men of science and practical skill in aeronautics. Nothing like these preparations have ever been seen before, and the judgement pronounced on them was as high as it could be. The design of the balloon and the enterprise by which it has been perfected are due to M. Giffard, engineer in chief to the Emperor of the French. It is said that in the construction of all the machinery, and in the many and laborious trials, no less a sum than £28,000 has been expended; nor can there be much doubt of this in the mind of anybody who sees the operations in the grounds of Ashburnham House, adjoining those of Cremorne. The diameter of this huge spherical balloon is 90 feet, and its capacity is 350,000 cubic feet, or three times that of any balloon ever made in this country. The lifting power of the machine is 11 tons, and as its own weight, all tackle included, is 3½ tons, and the weight of the 2,000 yards of cable 2½ tons, making a total permanent weight of 6 tons, to which may be added 2 tons as representing thirty people, there are 3 tons of ascending power left to the good. It is impossible without actually paying a visit to the scene of the Chelsea experiments to form an idea of their magnitude and the perfection of their details. The very enclosure is a work of constructive ingenuity most admirable of its kind. A circular screen, 80 feet high and 80 yards in diameter, conceals the arrangements in connection with the balloon. In the midst is a large round pit, with steps leading to the bottom. Here a grooved wheel, beautifully contrived to turn on a double axis, compensated by a balancing-weight, receives the cable, which passes underground to the long iron drum, on whose spiral surface it is coiled by an engine of 200 horse power. The length of the drum is 21 feet, and its diameter is 7 feet. The rope is conical, the tapering end being farthest from the balloon. The car is, as we have said, a kind of circular gallery, the centre being open. The method of securing it to the ground would take long to describe, but, when seen, it looks simple enough. Instead of coal gas, purified hydrogen is used; and a perfectly unparalleled apparatus for generating the gas took by surprise all the scientific visitors yesterday. There are two sets of hogsheads, sixteen in each set, ranged in double rows; and the stack of empty carboys gave token of the vast quantities of sulphuric acid which had been used. Iron filings, 110,000 lbs. in aggregate weight, had combined with 200,000 lbs. of the acid to generate the stock of gas, which, when purified, was passed into a meter and there stored. The company who ascended yesterday to as great a height as the full length of the cable would allow numbered thirty, of whom one intreped voyager was a lady, and another a little boy. First, however, the huge machine was sent up with rather more than two tons weight of ballast. The next trip was performed by M Godard, son of the famous French aeronaut, and M. Yon, also an aeronaut of great experience, and the maker of all the ropes used about the balloon. The third ascent was that in the enjoyment of which all the company had been bidden to participate, and it was completely successful. An elevation of 1,000 feet will command a view of one-tenth of England, and the much greater height attained yesterday would have shown us Brighton and the Southern coast, if there had not been a haze which unfortunately prevented our seeing even the whole of London. Mr. Glaisher and his son, of Trinity College, Cambridge, were of the party; and the former busily examined the car for a favourable position in which to place his instruments, a scientific ascent by night having been projected. Those who may object to paying a pound for the pleasure of going up in the car of the great French balloon, should yet take care not to miss the sight from below.

ON SLEEP.

PEOPLE may sleep too much, or too little: too early, or too late. The *bon vivant* sleeps in his easy-chair after dinner, and nods over his newspaper. As a rule, the well-nourished require more sleep than the lean, and the phlegmatic more than the irritable. Overmuch sleep conduces to obesity, torpor of the general functions, congestion of the principal viscera, more especially of the head, endangering attacks of apoplexy, and death. But in the present day we have to complain less of too much sleep than of too little. We work at high pressure. We are ever on the tiptoe of expectation. We cannot rest, for to-morrow is big with the doom of some great hereafter. It is impossible to sleep—it is as much as we can do to survive, and we are nourishing a pregnant source of ailments, of which mania is neither the youngest nor the least important. As a narcotic opium is popularly regarded as of general utility. But this is by no means the case. In such vigilance as that just referred to, opium, in its most concentrated form, is in many instances useless. Sometimes it increases the vigilance, and, instead of soothing, excites the nerves to ecstacy, in which the patient sees, hears, and converses with phantoms, that have no existence, save in his disordered imagination—to speak more exactly, save on the irritated expansion of his diseased retina. In the sleeplessness of the insane, opiates often are quite ineffectual. Sufferers such as these must be watched carefully, and sleep must be coaxed and solicited by means of remedies that have nothing of the narcotic principle in them. Mesmeric passes will induce sleep when nothing else will, and a kind of sleep too quite exempt from the distressing systems that follow the use of an opiate. The fact of allowing a patient to get up and wash, walk about his room, make his bed afresh, or drink a glass of cold water, or wine and water, or bitter ale, will often induce sleep, when everything else has been tried in vain. The condition of the eye will generally afford a correct criterion for determining on the kind of narcotic or sedative to be used. When the eye is blood-shot, and the pupil contracted, opium is rarely effecutual. Neither in such a case would stimulants be of any use. Hyoscyamus, conium, and aconite are more to be relied upon; or, if opium be prescribed, it should be conjoined with tartar emetic, salines, and nitre, or with ipecacuanha, as in the Dower's Powder. The success of this combination of opium, sudorifics, and nephritics, probably arises from their acting on the entire surface of the skin, and thus relieving the internal organs, and allowing the opiate in the meantimes to allay the unsettled mobility of the nerves. On the other hand, when the conjunctive is pale, and the pupil is dilated, stimulants prove the surest narcotics; the symptoms mentioned, indicating the sleeplessness of inanition, and the necessity for support. In this stage, which may precede mania in its most troublesome form repeated doses of pure opium have been given with the most satisfactory results. In those instances of vigilance which frequently occur towards the close of acute diseases, it is always necessary to repeat the opiate for some time after the first symptoms have been checked. There is no fear of giving successive doses, lest the patient should become used to them, and form an injurious habit, for the rapid convalescence and renewed health, which are wonderfully promoted by sound and refreshing sleep, will soon enable to dispense with the use of an opiate.—*St. James's Magazine.*

TRIAL OF FIRE ARMS.—A Berlin letter states that in a comparative trial of the different systems of small firearms, just made before the King of Prussia at Spandau, the first place was awarded to the needle gun, the second to the Snider system, and the third to the Chassepot.

GARIBALDI.—The *Corriere Italiano* declares that notwithstanding the statements of the radical journals, the real motive for the resignation of Garibaldi was a pressing letter from Mazzini.

BROTHER IGNATIUS UPON LOMDARD STREET SINNERS.—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

(*Standard. Sept.* 5.)

YESTERDAY, at one o'clock, the Rev. J. L. Lyne held another service at the parish church of St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard-street. Mr. Lyne was habited in a surplice, with "tippet" as provided by the canons, and selected for his text the 18th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, verse 35, "And it came to pass that, as he was come nigh unto Jericho, a certain blind man sat by the wayside begging, and, hearing the multitude pass by, he asked what it meant, and they told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by." He explained that the Jericho in which the events in the text recorded, happened, was like Lombard-street, it was a place which was under God's curse. Not that he meant for a moment to say that Jericho was ever so bad as Lombard-street, for in Jericho, bad as it was, the people never raised up a god of gold, and then fell down to worship it. There were many blind people in Jericho, indeed they were all blind, but not blind in the natural sense. They had a sort of Lombard-street blindness about them, they took shadows for the substance, and saw no more than the bankers, merchants, money-changers, clerks, even down to the errand boys of that neighbourhood. There was this difference, however, these people were not obliged to sit down by the roadside begging, he wished they were, but they were engaged day and night with their gold, their ledgers, their perpetual rounds of filth and beastiality. It was impossible for men of that sort to devote their minds to a consideration of the truths of the Gospel. Turning to another matter, the rev. gentleman said he was very much obliged to the newspapers which had so kindly spoken of him. The notice which so many of them had taken of his services had brought vast numbers of people to attend them, and although such persons might be attracted simply by curiosity, or be mere sightseers, the result to him was all the same; for if the newspapers kindly induced people to come once he would endeavour to induce them to come again. There were many such cases, for which he could not be too grateful. In conclusion, he remarked that large numbers of persons were in the habit of writing to him pointing out defects in their lives and asking for advice; but he seldom met with these persons; for what was the use of people seeking spiritual advice signing their letters "J. F. G." or "J. J. Z.," without stating where they could be found. Some of them might doubtless be amongst those who remained in church after service repenting their sins, and to whom "Anglo-Catholics" might say, "This will never do; this is too much like Methodism or rant; this is altogether opposed to external proprieties." To such persons he would say, "Yours are the externals without meaning—miserable, damnable shams." There were some portions of the sermon which were particularly solemn, if not alarming. Adverting to the words of the text, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by," he said in subdued tones "Hark! Jesus may be speaking to some sin-golden-worshipping son of Lombard-street; another is brought into the company of saints;" and then plunged into a terrific denunciation of sin, many forms of which he specially ridiculed.

ELECTION SQUIBS.

(*Express, Sept.* 11.)

ALTHOUGH we believe that the humorous device of writing an address for a candidate and publishing it in the "Times" was a stroke of policy for which Mr. Loftus Leigh Pemberton had no precedent, we must regret that there are very few tricks indeed considered too dirty for candidates or their agents to employ during the progress of elections. To say nothing now of bribery, there is in England an almost universal custom by which the most ruffianly personalities are tolerated between the rivals, for borough seats especially, and we have already been made aware that the fashion has been in no way mitigated. The Squib is generally manufactured by a local publican or a third-rate solicitor, who is taken on the recruiting staff of the conducting agent simply for the purpose of stopping his mouth. Even tradesmen are sometimes gifted with a peculiar knack of rhyming in those noisome couplets, and are eagerly snatched up and their talents retained, in order to pelt one candidate or another with their illiterate abuse. Douglas Jerrold used to describe a dialogue between the respective players on a drum and a triangle, as to which instrument was entitled to most credit regarded as a constitutional force. The drum insisted that he had often saved an election by his performance, while the triangle as vehemently contended for the impressionable eloquence of his instrument. Jerrold remarks that the empty drum as well as the jingling triangle had so many representatives in the house that they could fairly divide the honours between them. Without sharing in this cynicism, we confess it is not encouraging to observe the manner in which we still continue to choose members of parliament. It would be more respectable, at any rate, to have been helped by the aid of a brass band into a seat, than to have the way cleared to it by the explosion of Squibs, which would be more fitlingly described by the name which the Chinese give to those jars of mephitic stuff used by them in warfare. Evening after evening these Squibs are discharged into the air by the hoarse ballad singer. He roars the verses with the gusto which a blackguard feels when he gets a chance of bespattering his betters with impunity, and the crowd applaud the entertainment prepared for them by the gentleman who seeks their support, and thus appeals to their sense of honour. For we cannot put the shame of this practice on the composer of the Squib. He is egged on to it, or paid for it by the principals, by the London agent who comes down to assist the wire-puller of the district, or by the candidate himself. We admit that these scandalous productions would never see the light on other occasions, and that those engaged in the concoction of them would shrink from the brutalities they patronise at calmer moments, but why should they be incidental to, and characteristic of, English and Irish elections? In a caricature history lately published we read of the personalities indulged in during the Georgian era, and, bad as the practices are, we have no hesitation in saying that the press of more than one provincial Catnach will turn out within the next month letter-press abominations as discreditable as the caricatures of the period referred to in Mr. Wright's work.

We do not think so badly of the non-electors as to imagine that they require their worst instincts to be tickled in order to win cheers from them. Any one who has seen an English crowd on a holiday—take the Crystal Palace gatherings for example—will perceive that their conduct is in every respect good-humoured and praiseworthy. We do not believe that the mere fact of an election alters these men and women so completely, but we can understand that when the ordinary amenities are disregarded by those to whom they look up, then they run thoughtlessly enough into riot and mischief. In Manchester and Leeds the workpeople often indulge in picnics and holidays, and no one complains of their behaviour; yet during contested elections those towns are often the scene of desperate confusion and disturbance. The Squibs have a great deal to answer for. They not only provoke the most ingrest retorts, but as they exhaust vituperation they have nothing in reserve except sheer violence. Hence the stones or the dead cats and rotten eggs. In these towns, and in every town, there is, of course, an element of roughs, and the Squibs are as war cries and signals to them. We are not premature in calling attention to this vicious system. The questions on which candidates are taking their stand are, as we know, of a vexed and heating character. Let them instruct their agents to work things as smoothly as possible, and not to employ the Squib-maker to use his unpleasant wares in their interests. The responsibility lies with them. The demoralising consequences of the Squib go further than it may be in their power to check. There is really no apology or palliative for the malicious ribaldry of distichs loaded with slang and falsehoods. The proverb, that "all is fair in love, war, and electioneering," was, we have little doubt, originally invented by the gutter-envoy of a place-hunting politician. There are foul things in war and in love, but there are few fouler things than an election Squib done according to the license permitted in its composition. An abusive Squib really plumbs the depths of degradation to which a human creature can be got to descend for hire, and surely it is not for English gentlemen, who we trust will be found in the New House, as well as the "young lords and elderly soap boilers"—surely it is not for them to make experiments in this direction, which would tend to a profound cynicism not only in politics but in every social relation of life.

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„ 3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d. „
„ 2	do.	1s. 11d. „
„ 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. „
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d. „
On Scotland	do.	„
On Ireland	do.	„

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. „
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales do.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		6 per cent.
6 do.		5 „
3 do.		3 „

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.

4	do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d. „
3	do.	at 1s. 11d. „
2	do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d. „
1	do.	at 1s. 10¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 10 3/4d. „

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 5 „
Do.	12	do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Balmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting daily Remittance are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

„	6	„	5 „
„	12	„	6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER,
The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.
This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.
Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete. Rs. 25.
The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30,
SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.' Rs.	30 per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.' „	18 „
Clarets.....	'St. Julien' ..... „	18 „
Do.	'Lormont' ..... „	12 „
Austrian Wines, Red and White		
Voslauer...	... Rs.	18 to 23 „

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Corbonell's Port	.....Rs.	30 per Dozen.
„ Sherry.....	„	30 „
Delbruck Fils Claret, St. Julien...	„	13 „
„ „ St. Estephe	„	17 „
„ Do. in Wood	„	200 per Barrel.
„ Brandy	„	16 per Dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
9th September 1868.

FOR SALE, in the Godowns of the undersigned—

LOPES DUBEE & Co.'s Superior Claret in Quarts.....	.....No. 1	Rs.	22 per doz.
„ „ „ „ „	2	„	19 „
„ „ „ „ „	3	„	14 „
Faure Freres & Co.'s St. Julien Medoc		„	12 „
Rodolph Bay & Co.'s do. in Qts.		„	10 „
do. do. in Pts.		„	6 „

NUSSERWANJEE & BURJORJEE WADIA & Co.
No 22 Church Street.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS.....	Medoc.....	per doz. Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux.....	„ 21
	Margaux.....	„ 18
	St. Emil